

The Washington Times

Published Evening and Sunday at
THE MUNSEY BUILDING,
Penn. Ave., between 12th and 14th Sts.
New York Office.....175 Fifth Ave.
Chicago Office.....422 Marquette Building
Boston Office.....Journal Building
Daily, one year.....\$3.00
Sunday, one year.....\$2.50

FRANK A. MUNSEY.

The Times is served in the city of Washington and District of Columbia by newsboys, who deliver and collect for the paper on their own account at the rate of 6 cents a week for the Evening and 5 cents a copy for the Sunday edition.
Entered at the postoffice at Washington, D. C., as second class matter.

FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1907.

Good Preaching—Bad Practice.

Mr. Edison turns from invention to philosophy and says substantially:

Store clerk and shop girl go to the country for your vacation and avoid the resorts.

Farmer and farm family go to the city and broaden your life.

What about Mr. Edison himself? Why, he's too busy to take a vacation and doesn't need one, anyhow. He ought to try his own medicine. It would surprise him to see how good it was—for him and everybody else.

A Chance to Help.

Statues in the National Capital are the subject of the following kind of comment in the Chicago Tribune:

In his speech at the unveiling of the McClellan statue, the President noted the saying that some modern statuary of a memorial type added a new terror to death. He hastened to add that the McClellan statue did not fall under that designation. Perhaps that is true, yet if the published photographs of the work give a fair idea of its appearance, the statue is not likely to create any great enthusiasm in artistic circles. The horse looks as if he were drawing a heavy load up a hill, and while the pose of the rider is easier, the effect is meditative rather than martial. The city of Washington is so full of bad statues, however, that one more will make very little difference. After all, it is the sentiment rather than the statue which counts.

The State which Chicago dominates is represented at the National Capital by twenty-two Congressmen. Included in the number are one of the leaders of the Senate and the Speaker of the House. If the Chronicle has more than a passing interest in this subject, it can help prevent the erection of any more bad statues by impressing this delegation with the need for a national art commission. Once that commission is obtained the District will be quick to acknowledge its debt to Illinois.

Social Loot.

A sickening scramble in Boston to buy furniture used by the Prince of Wales in a hotel.

The ruin of a caterer in New York by the theft of the silver with which he served Prince Henry and a thousand guests at the launching of the Meteor.

The sneak-thieving at Jamestown of the toilet articles belonging to the Duke of Abruzzi by men and women who had accepted the owner's hospitality.

These three instances of self-degrading title-worship on the part of fellow-citizens come to mind. In every case the special interest attached to any article involved is the holder's condemnation. If he owned the chair "in which the prince sat" he was a sycophant. If he exhibited a fork used at "Prince Henry's luncheon," he was a confessed thief. And if he shall ever display a pair of "that Italian duke's brushes" he will write himself down not only a sneak-thief but an ingrate.

America cannot recall the self-respect she sacrificed in the two older instances. Perhaps she cannot even now restore his own to the Duke of Abruzzi. But she can make plain her disgust whenever any of the social loot is exhibited.

Hughes as a Producer.

People who are looking about in the search for a man of liberal attitude of mind, constructive ability, and a capacity to get results, are discovering much to interest them of late in Governor Charles E. Hughes, of New York. The governor has been accused of being no politician, but that will be forgiven by most people, in view of his staying quality and his tendency to get what he sets out to secure.

The governor was supposed to have been hopelessly downed in the matter of the public utilities bill, but he announced his purpose to appeal to the people, and to make war all along the line. As a result, the bill has been passed. Now the governor has turned to reapportionment and the mayoralty recount bill, and just as the time when the combination in opposition to him, in the senate, imagined that it had him under control and the recount bill sidetracked, he sent a special message to the upper chamber recalling this measure to attention and demanding action on it. It isn't clear how the statesmen are to hold back much longer on the measure, when the governor is insisting upon it, and when every consideration of honest

administration and fair play requires that it pass.

The governor has again shown that he is going to run his end of the show at Albany exactly as he thinks right, and to let those who differ with him assume full responsibility before the people. Apparently the governor's reform program, once seemingly wrecked, is to be enacted into law pretty completely before the Legislature goes home.

About Taking a "Dare."

The fool who "never takes a dare" has loomed into newspaper prominence again. This time it is a young woman. She was visiting in Belleville, N. J., and chanced to be present at the preparation for a balloon ascension. When some equally idiotic companion dared her to go up in place of the aeronaut, she "retorted firmly," we are told, that she didn't take dares, and, having persuaded the aeronaut, who was fool number three, she ascended some 1,300 feet, got hold of the parachute, and reached the earth in safety. The denouement spoils the point of the story a little, for by all the laws of common sense, the girl should have been killed.

It is sometimes interesting to conjecture how far the "won't take a dare" folly would be carried by its perpetrators. It is probably a silly falsehood in most cases. Suppose the girl of the Belleville episode had been dared to drink prussic acid, or fire a loaded revolver against her temples; she must either have acknowledged herself a liar or have committed suicide. Reduce this sort of thing to its primal terms and you find defeat at both ends.

The Russian Anachronism.

That strangest of anachronisms—absolutism of the twentieth century in a Caucasian country—persists in Russia despite the multiplied indications and prophecies ever since the time of the great Catherine that the Slav must one day give the world its greatest democracy. Recently contemplation of Russian phases is invited by the reports that there is to be a change at the head of the state; that the Czar will abdicate, a regent be named, the duma be sent home, and absolutism resume unquestioned sway.

The reports, doubtless are sensational and unjustified. There is small reason why a czar should abdicate. He is to the Russian state little more than Mrs. Eddy is to the Christian Science cult—indeed, rather less. Other men and brains direct and govern. Nicholas, dominated as he was for many years by Pobiedonostoff, might easily be ready to abdicate when he found himself alone to face the problems of his position. But that he would be allowed to do so is utterly unlikely.

The western world, perhaps, expects too much of Russia. It will be regenerated when it earns regeneration. Where has it developed a worthy leader toward better things? Tolstoy? A dreamer of dreams. But among men of action, the world has lately been disgusted with Gapon and his vices, with Gorky and his recklessness of conventions. The duma afforded opportunity, but has not brought forth a great man. When Russia can produce a Washington, a Cromwell, a Cavour, a Danton, it will be ready to begin progress toward the light.

The era of the Russo-Japanese war seemed likely to open the doors, to let in the light, to inaugurate the new era. It has failed to do so. Apparently, Russia is to wait for another epochal upheaval of some sort. The duma has accomplished little; it will probably be dissolved, and the mandate that called it into being will be canceled. Reactionism will rule Russia, and reactionism will have the moral support of every creditor of Russia, because of the uncertainty whether progressivism would pay to repudiate it. It promises to be long before Russia turns its face to view the dawn of its new day. Its great opportunity has passed.

The Limits of Publicity.

The most comprehensive plea for publicity in corporation affairs which has come to the exchange table recently is that made by the New York Journal of Commerce in these words:

Even in countries where business is largely dominated by huge corporations, the subject of dividends is discussed, and the whole procedure is refreshing. It may be added that no company can hold its annual meeting behind closed doors—the reporters can demand admission, and, as a matter of fact, they always do. Business would not suffer in this country were shareholders to pay a little more attention to the affairs of their companies and to the acts of directors.

Attendance by shareholders is not the only impediment to which the Journal of Commerce points. Also in mind it must have had fuller knowledge of the business on the part of the shareholder, special knowledge on the part of the reporters, and twice the present general information on the part of newspaper readers.

Publicity is all very well for corporation control. The Times be-

lieves it to be indispensable. But it is not enough. For years several certain railroads have been publishing detailed reports of their business. What layman could make head or tail of them? Great folios in form, made up by the hundred pages of tables and totals, intricate and technical as the taking of the longitude, they kept the general public and the average stockholder as ignorant of the things he wanted to know as though no reports had been made.

With the freer discussion of company business for which our New York contemporary contends, there must come also these several things: Less investing in business of which the shareholder is altogether ignorant; more watchfulness over the management of his investments; encouragement of newspaper reports of directors' meetings; the development of financial reporting; annual statements designed specially for the reader who lacks technical training. Otherwise publicity will be mere fireworks.

A university professor is out with the declaration that Methuselah never lived to be 950 years old, anyhow. If Methuselah had been a lady, there never would have been opportunity for such a controversy, for he would have forgotten about eighty years out of each century, and saved the Bible narrative from much of what the scientific critics call inherent improbability.

In addition to his twelve names, they have hung a cross on the Spanish prince. He will find others as he grows older.

In this connection, the magnificent performance in subtle, solemn, eloquent, effective silence that the Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss has been putting on whenever campaign funds were mentioned, is entitled to recognition as an effort of the highest artistic merit.

Funny report comes from Wisconsin—that the legislator whose flop made Stephenson Senator has been fired from his postoffice by La Follette. Pretty soon the coming public will be asked to believe a story about a United States marshal being discharged by the President because of accidental discovery that he used to be a Rough Rider.

One comfort about having the home team at the bottom of the column is that you know there is no danger of uncomfortable shocks when it drops a point.

At last the crop situation is beginning to be recognized as really menacing. Whisky has gone up because of the high price of corn.

The strongest claim which Governor Roosevelt, of New York, had on the Presidency was that he had been strong enough to force reform legislation in the Empire State. That is the claim which Governor Hughes can make.

When a member of the best society steals silverware, jewelry, etc., it is merely the fad of souvenir-seeking.

RIOTING OF WOMEN IN ITALIAN STRIKE

ROME, May 24.—Women have been the instigators of serious rioting at Terni. A strike is in progress among employees of the iron works. Women invaded the works their husbands had left and tried to drive out strike breakers. When the new men refused to leave, the women resorted to breaking the windows and damaging the property in every way possible. It was necessary to call out troops to disperse the mob.

Today, similar outbreaks occurred, although there was not as much violence as yesterday, and more serious trouble is feared.

RECEIVER IS ASKED FOR RICHMOND BANK

RICHMOND, Va., May 24.—Charges of fraud, mismanagement, and insolvency were made in an application for the appointment of a receiver for the Southern Interstate Bank of this city. Three stockholders, represented by Attorney John A. Lamb, bring the charges, which involve S. Galeski, president of the bank; Judge Beverly T. Crump, and Joseph B. Montgomery.

The receivership was asked for also on the ground that the agreement under which the Bank of Commerce and Trusts took over the affairs of the Southern Interstate Bank, entered into by the directors of the latter institution without the consent of the stockholders.

SLAIN WOMAN FOUND. KENTUCKY YOUTH HELD

SERGEANT, Ky., May 24.—The body of Mrs. Ellen Flannery, aged thirty years, a widow, whose home was on Perry creek, has been discovered near her home, beneath a heap of rocks. She had been stabbed in the breast, her throat was cut, and several bones had been fractured.

Floyd Brazier, aged eighteen years, was arrested, charged with the murder.

MAYOR OF FREDERICK TO BE RENOMINATED

FREDERICK, Md., May 24.—Mayor George Edward Smith is declared the winner of the Democratic primary for the nomination of a candidate for the next mayoralty term.

POETRY OF THE FUTURE.

When Peary has found the North Pole. And the Panama Canal is finished. And the Negro question is satisfactorily solved. And English spelling is reformed. And we have universal peace. And politicians are all honest. And there really are no trusts. And coal costs only fifty cents a ton. And life insurance is absolutely square. And ice is delivered free of charge. And the city pays taxes to the citizen. And all men promptly pay their debts. And the steam trains and electric cars will wait for you. And the Cape Cod Canal project is forgotten. And men get home before 10 o'clock at night, invariably sober. And school children really love their teachers. And the churches are regularly crowded. Then life will be so sweetly poetic. That all poetry can be written. Right off the bat. Without thought. Without metre. Without rhyme!

—Somerville Journal.

WHEN LETTERS ARE COMPARED

Thoughts on Business—No. 39

BY

WALDO PONDRAV WARREN

TO know how to write a good business letter is a very important thing. I was in the office of a prominent business man the other morning and found him looking over his mail. He had advertised for a bright young man as first assistant in one of the departments of his business.

"These tell their own story," he said, handing over for my inspection a bunch of about thirty letters. "I know I don't want to see any of these fellows, because I can tell from their letters that they don't know the first principles of good business."

"But you might find some good raw material among them, that they don't know the first principles of good business."

"Perhaps I could," he said. "But why should I? Here are four good letters that show the right idea. I am going to see these young men first, and unless I am greatly mistaken I shall find the one I want among them."

I looked again at the thirty letters. It was easy to see why he had thrown them aside. They were unbusinesslike, carelessly composed, and poorly penned. One requested an interview without answering a single question asked in the advertisement. Another gave a seven-page autobiography. One letter was on the back of a blank form. All the applicants showed more or less ignorance of how to write an effective letter, and so lost the opportunity offered.

(Copyright, 1907, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Letters containing questions on business, unpublished incidents of business life, comments or criticisms, are welcomed by the author. Address care of The Washington Times.

Number 40 Tomorrow

Sad Lawyer's Clients

Steal His Property

New Raincoat Latest Acquisition of Enterprising Person—Attorney Declares He's a "Hoodoo," and Police Believe Him.

One unfortunate lawyer, who is a constant attendant at the Police Courts, and has succeeded in winning for himself the reputation of being the most unlucky man that ever lived, has come to grief again. This time he has lost, or had stolen, a brand-new rain coat, valued at \$25.

About 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon the unfortunate lawyer wandered into the Police Headquarters with an expression of pained surprise upon his countenance. The sergeant looked up from his writing and asked in a tired voice what the trouble was now.

"That you know," said the lawyer, "only somebody's been dishonest enough to steal a \$25 raincoat from my office."

Tough Lot of Clients.

"Hard luck," said the sergeant sympathetically. "Got any idea who nabbed it?"

The lawyer said that he hadn't. Then he proceeded to dissertate.

BIG CHIEF RIDING PONY TO CAPITAL

NORFOLK, Va., May 24.—Decked in the paraphernalia of an Indian chief, Little Wolf, a full-blooded Sioux, is on his way from Chicago to Washington, where he will meet President Roosevelt.

There are no steam cars, electric cars, wagons nor conveyances of any sort connected with the ride. Little Wolf is making the ride on his broncho, which was raised and broken by him on the plains of the great West. Little Wolf is riding as the Indian rides. When roads suit his convenience he makes use of them. Otherwise he takes the cross-country route, through the lowlands, fording rivers, up through the woodlands.

As is natural to suppose he is attracting no little attention, and a number of the leading horsemen through whose neighborhoods he passes are making a study of his care and treatment of his horse.

Little Wolf is a member of the tribe which will be present with the 201 Ranch at the exposition.

MOB BEATS PARSON FOR ABUSIVE TALK

SEAFORD, Del., May 24.—Roused by the remarks of the Rev. Milton Grantz, of the Apostolic Holiness Church, who has been holding tent meetings here and has indulged in the most withering condemnation of society and other prachers, a mob attacked the tent meeting with stone and bricks. Grantz, who comes from Bethlehem, Pa., escaped through a back lot, with the crowd in full pursuit, while members of the congregation fled in wild terror. The mob caught another minister of the sect, the Rev. George D. Phillips, beat him unmercifully, and, after holding him a prisoner for several hours, turned him loose, with a warning to leave town.

DISTRICT FIRM LOWEST BIDDER FOR NAVY SHELLS

To the Fifth-Stirling Steel Company, of Washington, will probably go the contract for the major portion of a large amount of shells to be made for the Navy Department. The Washington company was the lowest bidder in three different classes.

For 80,000 six-inch 100-pound shells they named a figure of \$11.75 each; for 500 eight-inch 160-pound target shells they quoted \$23, which is considerably lower than the nearest bidder. They also quoted a safety low price for 600 thirteen-inch 100-pound target shells.

GOVERNOR HUGHES BAPTIST OFFICER

NORFOLK, Va., May 24.—These officers were elected by the Baptist convention of North America:

President—A. H. Strong, of New York, president of the Rochester Theological Seminary.

First vice president—J. Taylor Ellison, lieutenant governor of Virginia.

Second vice president—Charles E. Hughes, governor of New York.

Third vice president—A. L. Crimmon, Canada.

Recording secretary—J. D. Osborne, Kentucky.

Assistant secretary—J. S. Dickerson, Illinois.

Corresponding secretary—S. D. Meeser, Michigan.

Treasurer—E. M. Thresher, Ohio.

One of the remarkable features of the convention was that delegates of the Southern Baptists and of the negro Baptists both were in attendance.

The delegates today are taking in the Jamestown Exposition.

THANKS OF CZAR SENT TO COUNCIL

ST. PETERSBURG, May 24.—Replying to the congratulations sent him by the council of the empire upon his escape from the plot against his life, Czar Nicholas today sent the following message:

"I heartily thank the council of the empire for the expression of its sentiment. I am convinced the council will be a real aid to me in all its work. As for my life, it is not precious to me provided Russia lives in glory, peace, and prosperity."

RICHMOND MAN MISSING; TAKES \$1. LEAVES BRIDE

RICHMOND, Va., May 24.—Normal J. Oliver has been missing from his home since the morning of April 30. Oliver came here from Suffolk eight years ago, and was married February last. Eight days after his marriage his arm was crushed at the American Locomotive works, where he was employed. Mrs. Oliver has been married three times. Oliver had only 11 when he left home.

BREACH OF FARM CONTRACT NO CRIME, COURT DECIDES

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 24.—In the United States district court Judge W. H. Bradley has rendered a decision declaring the act of the Legislature making the breach of a farm contract misdemeanor to be unconstitutional, null, and void.

Chamber of Commerce Jamestown Excursion To Enjoy District Day

Members of Many Committees Elected, That Work Being Nearly Completed—Body Of Fifty for Retail Trade.

District of Columbia Day at the Jamestown Exposition will be a great event for Washington, if the plans for participation in its celebration by the members of the Chamber of Commerce are carried out. The board of directors, at a meeting at 1214 F street, appointed a committee to arrange for an excursion to the exposition for the members of the chamber, in order that the chamber might be present to take part in the exercises of the day.

In response to a letter of inquiry, D. J. Callahan submitted a proposition for the use of one of the steamers of the Norfolk and Washington line.

Committee on Arrangements. This was referred, after a discussion as to the desirability of making such a trip, and its hearty approval by all present, to the following committee, which was given full power to conclude arrangements:

President Harper. James F. Oyster. Chapin Brown. R. A. Callahan. Scott C. Bone. D. J. Callahan.

The regular business of the directors' meeting was the election of the various committees, nominations to them having previously been made by the nominating committee in connection with the chairman of the several committees, who had been elected at the directors' meeting last week. While it was found impossible to complete the membership of all committees, this work was almost finished yesterday.

Enthusiastic Letters.

Charles W. Semmes, chairman of the committee on wholesale trade, presented twenty-one letters to the secretary, in order that a few of them might be read, to show the enthusiasm with which men in his line of business had responded to Mr. Semmes' letters requesting them to act on the committee on wholesale trade. Mr. Semmes said he was much impressed with the spirit shown, and had brought the letters to the meeting in order that the directors might know the attitude of business men toward the activities of the chamber. He reported that he wished to make his committee twenty-five in number, but that he had only twenty names to present, the rest to be made up before the next meeting of the directors.

Wholesale Trade Committee.

Those elected to the committee on wholesale trade were:

Chas. W. Semmes. L. L. Herrell. W. B. Carter. Benjamin Guy. B. B. Earnshaw. A. G. Herrmann. N. H. Shea. Seaton Kent. P. Andrews. Carl Mueller. F. J. May. Carl Mueller. P. J. Ward. C. M. Wolf. E. H. Graham. E. Adams. E. H. Dwyer. J. K. Heyl.

Arthur Moses, chairman of the committee on manufactures, asked that his committee be limited to twenty members, which was agreed to. He said that on account of having been out of the city a number of days he was unable to announce his complete committee, but that most of it had been made up, and he would probably be ready to report at the next meeting. Further time was granted.

Large Retail Committee.

D. J. Kaufman, chairman of the retail trade committee, reported thirty-one names of those who had accepted his invitation to become members of his committee, but requested that his committee be not published until complete. Mr. Kaufman stated that he wished authority to increase the membership of his committee to fifty, for the reason that there were so many representatives of retail trade in the chamber that it was impossible to get the various lines represented on a smaller committee. The committee was thereupon increased to the desired number. Mr. Kaufman said that he hoped to be able to give out the complete membership of his committee today.

Committee on Law.

J. H. Ralston, chairman of the committee on law and legislation, reported fifteen names for that committee. The following were elected:

J. H. Ralston. W. A. H. Church. Charles Linkins. S. A. Kimberly. Perry Foster. P. W. Callender. A. D. Albert. R. G. Domagala. J. O. Burkhardt. A. E. Leckie. J. S. Metzger. James Sharp. Simon Lyon. J. A. Whitefield. H. S. Gott.

Captain Oyster's committee on membership was reported and elected as follows:

James F. Oyster. C. W. Claggett. R. A. Callahan. O. S. Wood. Conrad H. Syme. F. L. Siddons. E. H. Daniel. H. L. O'Brien. Perry Foster. W. T. Callender. John Mitchell, Jr. W. S. Hoge. James L. Norris, Jr. Charles Denonnet. John Poole. H. Rudolph. Jos. Strassburger. J. S. Henderson. B. F. Barnes. W. E. Hilton.

Municipal Legislation.

The committee on municipal legisla-

tion was presented by its chairman, Chapin Brown, and elected as follows:

Perceval M. Brown. John Callahan. Albert Schulteis. R. Harrison Johnson. Dr. H. L. E. Johnson. C. E. Barristow. B. F. Saul. Fulton Lewis. J. L. Atkins. J. D. Blackstone. John E. McLaren. Owen Owen. T. A. Wickersham. H. Bradley Davidson. John E. Weiler. Charles W. Claggett. Appleton P. Clark. Ernest H. Daniel. Allen D. Albert, Jr. Franklin T. Banner. W. Gwynn Gardner. Charles T. Gallitner.

Quorum of Committee.

The question as to how many members of a committee should constitute a quorum at any meeting thereof was decided upon motion of Mr. Ralston, by taking one-fourth of the total membership of a committee as a quorum in every case except in that of the building committee, in which committee fifteen members should suffice.

The number of members to be elected to the committee on building was fixed at 100, at the suggestion of its chairman, Charles J. Bell. He deemed it wise to make a very large committee, and then to have a small subcommittee composed of those who would be charged with the details and actual work.

Committee on Building.

He named the following committee, which was thereupon elected:

Milton E. Ailes. W. S. Knox. Allen D. Albert, Jr. Monroe Luchs. R. P. Andrews. A. M. Lothrop. J. L. Atkins. C. H. Livingston. J. D. Blackstone. W. P. Lipscomb. Charles Linkins. F. J. May. Arthur Moses. W. H. Moses. E. P. Milburn. Robert C. Ralston. J. H. Magruder. John Magruder. O. P. Metzger. T. C. Noyes. Charles F. Norment. Joseph Norment. E. H. O'Brien. C. M. Oyster, Jr. A. K. Parris. Dr. R. A. Fyles. J. O. Burkhardt. J. H. Ralston. Samuel Ross. A. E. Ralston. Thomas R. Reilly. C. H. Rudolph. Joseph Strassburger. B. F. Saul. Thomas Somerville. Odell S. Smith. Charles W. Semmes. W. H. Sanders. F. L. Stevens. Emil G. Shafer. A. Leftwich. J. S. Metzger. W. E. Spear. Joseph Strassburger. James A. Sample. F. T. Snider. T. W. Smith. Corcoran Thom. B. H. Warner. Harry Wardman. Simon Wolf. John L. Weaver. M. I. Weiler.

New Members Elected.

Allen D. Albert, Jr., chairman of the temporary membership committee, reported that his committee had received and passed on seventeen applications for membership in the Chamber. Mr. Albert read the names of the applicants, with their introducers, and the following were elected to membership:

R. H. Pilsen. M. A. Loebe. J. W. Singmaster. O. A. Schuchaker. Charles M. Woolf. W. F. Mahoney. W. J. Thorne. Arthur D. Marks. H. T. Forster. F. T. Snider. Thomas H. Melton. W. F. Hart. Corcoran Thom. D. E. McConville. James A. Pinigan. Max M. Rich. Floyd E. Davis.

A division of opinion arose over the question of whether the office of counsel to the Chamber should be created. The question was brought to the attention of the meeting by the nomination, by James F. Oyster, of Chapin Brown for the position. As no such office had been provided for in the constitution, and as the matter had been threshed out by the framers of the constitution, it was argued that the office was an unnecessary one.

For Incorporating Chamber.

It was shown, on the other hand, that steps toward the incorporation of the Chamber should be taken at once and that a lawyer would be required to do this work. The matter was finally settled by the appointment of Mr. Brown as committee of one to take the necessary measures to incorporate the Chamber. The proposition to create the office of counsel was voted down by a vote of 13 to 8.

After selecting Guide's Hall, 1214 F street, as the temporary quarters of the Chamber, and directing the secretary to prepare as soon as possible and have printed an alphabetical list of the members, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the president.

Hurt Shutting Out Peepers From Theater Dressing Room, Girl Asks \$100,000 Damages

NEW YORK, May 24.—Katherine Oppenheim, member of the chorus in "The Babes and the Baron," which played at the Lyric Theater a year ago, has raised a novel point on the duty of theater managers in a suit for \$100,000 damages, against the Schubert brothers, Lee and Jake.

Miss Oppenheim's duties required her to don tights, which she was doing on the night of January 21 in a brilliantly lighted dressing room at the rear of the Lyric Theater building, when a noise attracted her attention.

She discovered that guests of a hotel in Forty-first street were peeping through the window, which had no curtains, and the pages of which were not frosted. Miss Oppenheim shouted to the

peepers to "go way." By way of reprisal she was met with broad grins. Then Miss Oppenheim decided upon a strategic move. She turned off the lights and groped about for a sheet. With this in her hands and a mouthful of pins she mounted a chair and prepared to shut off the view of the outsiders. The chair was unstable and collapsed, throwing Miss Oppenheim violently to the floor and causing injuries which, she asserts, doctors declare to be incurable. "This would not have occurred had the defendant supplied the dressing room with proper coverings," recites the complaint drawn by Attorney George Robinson.